

of the National Era:

in copious and recently increased
visual attention. Circulars have been
e Chinese, denouncing those engaged
business, and warning the ignorant
Proclamations have been issued
darins, threatening severe penalties
who are found guilty. The allied
ers of France and England, who

city of Canton, have also issued a
in Chinese, advising the people
do not sanction the practice of steal-
and they assure the people of their as-
sured called upon. Numerous stories
snapped, and the schemes for ensnar-
ing and unwary, have excited the
ed, and have resulted in the above

ions, and in others of a more violent
of Macao is one of the principal
ers of the coolie traffic in China. It
uese city, and has been occupied by
n for about three hundred years.
s and houses resemble those of a
n Europe. It is situated about nine-

outh of Canton, and forty miles west
ong. The climate is delightful, and
een a summer resort for the families
nts and for invalids in search of
he population of the city consists of
00 Portuguese, and 40,000 Chinese,
ith a few English, American, French,
ish, Danes, &c.

her times, the trade of *Machao* was very
her merchants lived like princes in
at residences, affording all the luxu-
res in a tropical climate. But her
departed. Her magnificent churches,
ous dwellings still tell of her former
pride; but the degenerated descend-

ambitious and energetic ancestors show changes have been wrought by Pope-mate, and crime.

a short sketch of the city which has within three years the headquarters of human flesh, which is becoming so as to require an investigation into its

here for a short time, in pursuit of
desired to examine the barracoons,
something of the *modus operandi* of
448. A favorable opportunity offered,
yesterday I accompanied my friend, the
A., of Hong Kong, who was looking
sea that had been kidnapped at
in the eastern part of this province.
are five or six depots for the reception

but only one is occupied at this time. Several of these barracones were former residences of princely merchants.

but little difficulty in gaining admission. Our object was not known, as there was no exhibit the good order and comfort and happiness enjoyed by the Coolies. It was about five hundred men were in the barracks at our visit. They had comfortable beds and six quarters and had the

being well fed, and external circumstances quite favorable; and had we asked, we might have gone away as we have done, and sung a siren-song over the ears of our fellow men. But we wished to rise above the surface, and we were enabled to do so because we could speak to the prisoners in their own language; We asked as many questions as they came to be there, and

answered, "I was deceived, deluded," want to go home again? They answer, "I have no money, and how can I," "Will you come back from this foreign land which you are going? This they could never. One man offered to serve me four years, without wages, if I would get

allows very long. It was soon discovered we could talk with them, and we were attacked by Portuguese guards, about a whom were constantly moving about rattans, with which to enforce order. noticed that if any of the coolies talked his number was at once taken down; purpose, no doubt, of giving him such punishment as would prevent a repetition of the

ist in the morning was one of observation obtained authority from the people or judge, we returned in the afternoon for the men sought by my friend. Now displayed the cloven foot of the beast, special authority to enter the Larracon, port was used to prevent us. M. Larget, r, became enraged. The Portuguese and interpreters stormed and foamed.

would take no denial. After some time, needed in getting in, but we were followed by the excited crowd of Portuguese and Arabs, so that anything like a fair issue was out of the question. My friend did not speak with any one unless he was led by the presence of his masters; and would attempt to speak to a man, he set away, and forbidden to utter a word.

continuing our fruitless efforts, long we retired, filled with melancholy reflection on the scenes we had witnessed. There were five hundred men and boys (many of whom were 14 and 20) imprisoned with no escape, and yet no crime was charged against them. They were to be transported to the land, (Cuba) from which there was no return. More than 2,000 coolies were shipped from Mexico within the last

...the condition of those who saw
conditions of all.
...used to collect these men ex-
...diabolical nature of the business.
...are employed who go about the coun-
...rather up such as are suitable. The
...is about \$30 per week. Now, this is half
...wages; and if he gets one coolie, he
...that long without work. If he obtains

he receives a sum of money which makes him rich in comparison with the mass of laboring men. Now, let it be obtained in a very large reward is offered to the men, and these men have no sense of responsibility to restrain them from doing as they please; that is, from doing what may be necessary to secure their own safety; and in the midst of a population of men, it is easy to find many unsuspecting victims.

Every possible scheme to victory is used, but perhaps the most common is: The coolie agent finds a man out, and informs him that he has a friend who will give him work and high wages. He promises to take him to the place, but the poor fellow finds himself a prisoner. The other plan is to take advantage of the propensities of the Chinese. The agent lends money to a man to gamble

loses; the agent says, pay me that
follow me. He has him in his power,
him to the barracoons, and gets his
Cases of actual kidnapping are nu-
and it is not strange that it should be
so great a temptation is offered to
value money above every other good.
VICES used to decoy the good men who
then shipped from this port could be

now dark would be the record. The fact that so large a sum is paid per head is sufficient evidence that there are going willingly. I have for several years observed this coolie traffic, and have favorable opportunities of knowing the feelings of the people on the subject, and I am sure that it is really the 'slave trade under another name'. The cursed avarice for gold sends men the hearts of men, and rushes out

ages of humanity that would naturally
ere. And the managers of this disgrace-
eas purchase and imprison men, and
them, without remorse of conscience.
s asked why those who wanted to go
are not permitted to return. The

100

Portuguese clerk answered, with a look of surprise, "Why the owner has paid so much for them, and would you have him to lose money?" To give a correct answer to this question, it must be stated, that a contract, printed in Chinese and Spanish, is signed by each coolie, and by the owner who ships them and to prevent wrong and imposture, the Government requires that these contracts shall be signed in the presence of the Procurator or Judge, who interrogates the coolies as to their willingness to sign the paper. Now, this looks very well in theory, and may serve to blind the minds of those who are satisfied to look at the surface. But consider the character of the Procurator or Judge, who is a native of the country, and is incompetent for many dialects, and may be easily bribed; and that the coolies are constrained by fear; and then, with this pretended form of justice satisfy any man who regards the rights of every other man, rich or poor, Christian or heathen, as sacred and inviolable as his own.

But what more shall I say? Alas, that I must speak of my countrymen engaged in this traffic in human flesh. A large American ship, the "Swallow," of the name of which is well known, is in Salem, Massachusetts, is now taking in a cargo of coolies at Whampoa, for Havana. She is chartered by a very extensive dealer in coolies, and is to sail for the "Live Yaukes," sailed from this port on the 4th of March last, with 800 coolies, for Havana. The other ships conveying coolies were French and Spanish. A French steamer is to take those who are here now. The Governor of Mexico will not permit sailing vessels to leave here with coolies during the summer, when the southwest monsoon blows on the China Sea.

This is the reason the "Swallow" left here to fill up at Whampoa. In another letter, I will give some horrors of the traffic, which will show still further what deeds of darkness are committed against suffering, unprotected humanity.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Portland, Me., Jan. 5.—The steamship Bohemian, from Liverpool at nine o'clock on the morning of the 21st of December, and from Queenstown on the following day, arrived here at ten o'clock this (Friday) evening.

The Bohemian's arrival is four days later than those already received.

The steamship Hesperus, also sailed on the 21st of December, for New York.

The steamship Vigo was detained at Liverpool until the 23d of December.

The steamship Hesperus, from New York, reached Liverpool on the afternoon of the 19th of December. She was detained at the bar some hours for water.

European Congress.—The Paris Press publishes the following as the definite official list of the plenipotentiaries:

Austria.—Count Rechberg and Prince Metternich.

Great Britain.—Lord Cowley and Lord Wodehouse.

Prussia.—Baron Schellern and Count Pourtales.

Russia.—Prince Gortschakoff and Count Kisselev.

France.—Count Walewski and Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne.

Spain.—M. Martinez de la Rosa and M. Mon.

Portugal.—Count Lavaradio and Viscount Paiva.

The Pays announces that the names of the plenipotentiaries for the Holy See, the two Sicilies, and Sardinia, and Sweden, are not yet officially known, but a Turin dispatch says that Count Cavour has been definitely named plenipotentiary for Sardinia, and Chevalier D'Ambrascio the second; and that France has been officially notified of the fact. It is also positively asserted that Cardinal Antonelli will represent the Pope.

The Pays announces that the opening of the Congress will definitely take place on the 20th of January.

The Federal Council of Switzerland intends to ask the Congress that the neutrality of Savoy may be guaranteed by the Italian Confederation, as it already is by Piedmont, in virtue of the treaty of 1815.

Great Britain.—The weather throughout England had been very severe in some places. The thermometer is reported to have fallen within three or four degrees below zero. Canal navigation was effectively suspended by ice, and railroad traffic more or less affected by the snow which had fallen. At the departure of the steamer, a thaw had set in.

Adm. Brown.—The London Times has a leader on the execution of John Brown, and the circumstances it gave rise to. It says that the appears somewhat ludicrous to find that the North did nothing but Brown was executed, and adds, that this does not convey a very exalted notion of their determination to execute a man who had been guilty of a crime.

The result will be to strengthen the South by the addition of the floating mass of opinion, which in every country lies between two extremes.

It may be the future of the negro race, no one in his senses can believe its regeneration can be effected by inciting it to murder planters and to burn down the houses of the wealthy.

The American and British fleets, a cargo of coal from Cardiff, took fire while lying at Bristol, repairing damages sustained in the late gales, and had become a total wreck. The origin of the fire was not ascertained.

A small tin canister was picked up at the mouth of the Mersey, with the announcement inside that the screw steamer Great Britain had foundered off the coast of Ireland.

It was supposed to be a villainous hoax, as the Great Britain only left Liverpool on the 11th of Melbourne, and the canister was picked up five days afterwards.

France.—The London Daily News correspondent in Paris says that it was currently reported that the expected reduction in the tariff would apply primarily to cotton, and that iron would not be benefited by it.

The weather in France corresponded with that in England. The temperature had not been so low for some time.

The Seine, at Paris, was full of ice, and railway traffic was impeded by snow.

Commercial affairs in France had undergone no change. The cotton market had improved somewhat.

The Legislature in Paris, France and elsewhere were firm at previous prices. The Provincial markets were also generally firm.

Prince Jerome's health continued to improve in health, and the Minister of the 21st states that no further bulletins would be issued.

The session of the Corps Legislatif was expected to convene at Paris on the 15th of January.

Spain and Morocco.—The whole Spanish army was concentrated at Ceuta. The war continued to be very active. The army was reinforced by reinforcements were arriving from the interior.

The latest accounts from Morocco are to the effect that the Moors were still assailing their attacks being continued with the same impetuosity, bravery, and each time with great numbers.

Private letters from Ceuta state that the plan of the Spaniards is to attack Tetuan on two sides simultaneously, or by land from Ceuta and from the river. Tetuan is defended by earthworks and redoubts.

A Madrid letter of the 14th says that the Spanish army numbered 40,000, but that O'Donnell was continually asking for fresh reinforcements. His position was considered difficult.

The Gibraltar Chronicle says the attention of the Government of Morocco had been officially called to the 15th of January, which prohibits the citizens of one country from accepting foreign offers of marriage to cruise against the commerce of another.

The Cadix journals announce that Marshal O'Donnell has declared Ceuta a free port.

A Madrid telegram says: "Yesterday, 10,000 Moors attacked the left flank of General Ros de Olano surrounded them with his right wing, and drove them back at the point of the bayonet. Our artillery inflicted great loss upon them. Our troops, as they invariably do, displayed great valor. General Ros de Olano's troops distinguished themselves. The enemy lost 1,000 men. We had 30 killed and 125 wounded."

Heavy rains had inundated the Spanish coast and the surrounding country.

Letters from Naples state that during the night between the 12th and 13th of December, numerous arrests were made, including several eminent persons. The persons arrested were accused of supporting a plot to overthrow the Government.

THE SARDINIAN COUNCIL.

The Sardinian Council was arrested, but the 15th released.

Austria.—A Vienna telegraph of the 15th says that the Emperor's intention of visiting the Emperor was totally unformed.

The statement that the Archduke Maximilian would be absent from Austria for two months, was a mere rumor. His journey to Brazil will occupy six months.

In the last Cabinet Council, presided over by the Emperor, it was resolved that the next budget of 38,000,000 florins should be made in the expenses of the War Department.

It was stated that Austria was about to complete the disarmament.

Advices from Hungary represent the danger of a conflict between the Imperial authorities and the Hungarian Protestants as daily increasing. The Austrian army in Hungary would soon be 50,000 strong. A significant demonstration had taken place in Pesth, and a fall of about 10 per cent, had resulted in the Vienna Bourse.

Germany.—In the sitting of the Federal Diet, on the 17th, proposals of the Wurttemberg Government were brought forward. They are as follows: "First, the publication of the proceedings of the Federal Diet; second, a common civil and criminal legislation; third, a common military constitution, by increasing the Federal army organically, and not numerically; fifth, fortification of the coasts of the North Sea and the Baltic." A French steamer, the 18th, says that Mohamed Ali, the principal chief of the Mountaineers of the right wing, had been sent to Constantinople, and that the submission of the whole people of that country.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1860.

All letters for the National Era must be addressed to Mr. M. L. BAILEY, National Era, Washington, D. C.

RETURN OF MR. SEWARD.—Mr. Seward made his appearance in the Senate on Monday, in fine health and spirits. He has been absent from the country some seven or eight months, during which time he has travelled over the greater part of Europe, and visited Egypt and Palestine. He received a warm greeting from his political friends, and it is stated by the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun that not more than two or three Southern men went forward to speak with him.

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Mr. Green attacked the doctrine of secession, and was rebuffed by Mr. Douglas, and showed that the Democratic party had always sanctioned the interference of the Federal authority in the Territories. He proceeded to read many extracts from the platform and resolutions of the Democracy, proving his position, and asserted that lately Mr. Douglas and Mr. Pugh had acquiesced in those platforms. He then commented on the principle assumed by the Republican party, that Freedom is national and Slavery sectional. The contrary was true. Slavery was national. Freedom was sectional. He then advocated the protection of slave property in the Territories. It was the bounden duty of Congress to afford every protection to it under the Dred Scott decision, and there was no power in the Federal Government to prohibit its jurisdiction.

Without concluding his remarks, Mr. Green yielded to a motion to go into Executive session.

After some time spent therein, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Garrett, who was entitled to the floor, proceeded to argue that the Republican party is essentially an Abolition party. He said that the Southern people, or at least his constituents, would not submit to the election of a Republican President, and that they would take such an election as a declaration of hostility.

Mr. Adair interrupted the speaker with the remark, that if the Southern Democracy expected the co-operation of the Northern wing of the party, they must cease to threaten a dissolution of the Union. The Northern Democracy would never consent to a dissolution on such an issue as the election of a President in a constitutional way.

Mr. Haskin desired to know if Mr. Garrett would vote for the admission of Kansas into the Union without her compliance with the requisitions of the English bill as to population.

Mr. Garrett refused to answer, and said that he would answer that question when the proper time arrived.

Mr. Hickman explained his position. He said that no party or class of men at the North would tolerate the idea of disunion. That the North has eighteen millions of free inhabitants, and that they will not permit a dissolution of the Union. The North can manufacture more arms in ninety days than the South can buy, and more men would volunteer to prevent disunion than the South could raise by conscription.

Mr. Garrett reiterated his threats of disunion.

Mr. Edwards, of New Hampshire, obtained the floor, and made a conciliatory appeal to the Democratic side of the House, in favor of proceeding to an organization. In reply to an inquiry, he said that he would not vote for any man who had been guilty of crime, or who entertained sentiments at war with the peace of society.

Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, declared that he would not vote for Mr. Sherman if he entered the House as a member of the Republican party, as he had been expelled from the House of Representatives for his conduct in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Wright, of Tennessee, obtained the floor, and replied to his colleague, Mr. Stokes. He professed to be a moderate Union man, and said that the South makes no extravagant demands upon the Federal Government. He denounced those who deny that Slavery is entitled to Congressional protection in the Territories.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, American, in reply to an allusion, took similar ground.

Mr. Leake, of Virginia, denounced the position recently taken by ex-Gov. Wise, that he would fight the battles of the Union with the sword.

The nomination of the Marquis D'Avignon as the second French plenipotentiary in the European Congress great satisfaction to the French.

The Paris dispatch of the 23d says the French Government had, by telegraph, informed the Powers concerned that the opening of the Congress would be on the 15th of January.

The London Herald, the organ of the Conservative party, has announced a complete and comprehensive reform bill, to appear in the course of the next session.

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REVIEW OF MR. CURRY'S SPEECH.

It is admitted on all hands that the speech of Mr. Curry, of Alabama, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 10th ult., is the ablest as well as the most decorous and respectable expression of Pro-Slavery views which the Congress has seen for a long time. He disdains to follow the example of low party hacks, and to utter the platitudes of those who speak with him by those with whom he acts, and looks at the events and parties of the day from a statesman's point of view. He acknowledges a radical difference of sentiment between the North and the South as the great source of difficulty; and while he freely acquiesces in the Republican party of complexity with John Brown, and with entertaining the views of the Radical Abolitionists, he insists that the inevitable tendency of the party is towards Abolitionism; and he insists that the South should not wait until Republicanism is invested with the control of the Government, but that resistance, or secession, should immediately follow the election of a Republican President. He says: "I am conscious of the fact that there are in the Northern States two distinct Anti-Slavery organizations, the one represented by William Lloyd Garrison, Phillips, May, and others; the other represented by the Republican party of the North; and I repeat again, that I do not believe in the Republican party personally, but in the principles which it avows, and in the measures advocated by the Garrison party. I have a different purpose in the remarks that I have just made, than to attack the Republican party. I am only pointing out the fact that those who now shrink back from the doctrines avowed by that party, will either themselves or through their agents, be driven by the force of the Anti-Slavery sentiment, to the position which the Republican party of the North occupies. In 1853, in an address issued by the Anti-Slavery Society of Massachusetts, participated in by William Lloyd Garrison and others of the distinguished members of the party, I find recorded the following sentiments: "We have never advocated the right of physical resistance on the part of the oppressed. We have never advocated the use of force to secure the life of a single slaveholder to emancipate every slave in the United States. "That is the opinion which was promulgated officially by the Anti-Slavery Society of Massachusetts. In 1853, in an address issued by the Anti-Slavery Society of Massachusetts, participated in by William Lloyd Garrison and others of the distinguished members of

